

THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY

Entered as second-class matter November 18, 1907, at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOL. IV

NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1911

No. 21

It is an imperative necessity that the lovers of the Classics shall have reasons for the faith that is in them. However, strong, unwavering faith and ability to formulate justification of such faith do not always go hand in hand. Herein lies one all-important reason why we should constantly remind one another, as well as the outside world, of the importance and value of the Classics. Again, *Quot homines tot sententiae* applies to our situation. What appeals to one reader as a justification for classical study leaves another cold and unimpressed. The time will never come, therefore, when there will cease to be a place for articles intended to strengthen our own faith and to supply us with reasons which we may bring to bear on the world without.

I myself read with unflagging interest pleas for classical studies, to my great profit. Thoughts which have lain half-formulated in my mind find full expression in the words of another; points that had never occurred to me at all constantly meet my eyes; old thoughts are put in new and refreshing ways. In two recent issues of *The Nation* there is matter of interest within our field.

In a letter printed in the issue of March 2, under the caption *Science and the Classics*, Professor H. H. Yeames of Hobart College comments on the paper of Professor Stevenson in a recent number of *Popular Science Monthly* (see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 497-98). One paragraph seems well worth quoting here:

Translation, we are told, will suffice to give acquaintance with ancient literature, at least; but how much more true this is of modern literature! English versions of French and German classics are far more satisfactory than translations from Greek and Latin, because modern modes of thought and expression, and modern verse-forms, have much in common; whereas no ancient poet has been rendered in a way to satisfy those who know him: the magic remains incommunicable. If one must get great literature through the unsatisfying medium of translation, it is far better that the modern literatures should come to him that way; both because they are essentially less great than the ancient, and because translators can do them greater justice. It may be added that the classicist is more likely to have a fair reading-knowledge of modern languages, a fair acquaintance with modern literatures, than is the modernist to have a first-hand acquaintance with the classics.

In the issue of the *Nation* for March 9 Mr. H. F. Hamilton, of Amherst College, has a letter entitled *Greek in the New York Schools*, brought forth by

the fact that recently the school authorities of New York City, in the interests of economy, ordained that in the Borough of Queens Greek should hereafter be taught in but a single high school, that at Jamaica. I append, without comment, extracts from this letter:

In 1908 I began a systematic attempt to see how far an ignorance of classical mythology might be responsible for the indifference to good reading among the school children of the United States. Taking mixed classes of boys and girls in New York city who were of college age or nearly so, and most of whom were fitting themselves to enter college work, I began to use a series of questions testing each pupil in the amount of information he possessed in those three great literary storehouses of the race, the Scriptures, mythology, and chivalry. The results were discouraging. The objection always brought against Milton was the necessity for using a classical dictionary when reading the *Comus*. After weeks of preparation more than half the classes failed on questions involving mythological names. It is true that the homes represented were often of the peasant or artisan class in Europe, yet the pupils had received their training in American schools and were soon to be counted among the earnest students of American colleges. So it is hard to account for boys of eighteen who had never heard of Venus. Classes were often aghast at being expected to know Apollo without looking him up. Even when Jupiter had been mastered, Jove was described as the queen of love and beauty. . . . In other words, questions in English that should prove child's play to pupils who had read Ovid, Virgil, or the *Iliad*, as well as the Bible, were invariably found to be the severest tests of the memory, and even of the interest, of such young people as now throng our city schools. What a wealth of literary allusion, and of poetic inspiration, must be lost to readers of such limited background.

It has since been possible for me to make a more scientific investigation as to the amount of culture brought by the entering class to a good Eastern college. In 1910, a paper including twelve questions in the Bible and classical mythology was set for the entering class of 150 men in Amherst College. In each series of six, two were the easiest that could be thought of, two were exceedingly difficult, so as to test the intimate as well as the average knowledge of the men. Other general statements were asked for, which were answered with much apparent frankness.

The results were amazing. . . . As many as 27, or 17 per cent., were quite untrained in the classics, 18 were ignorant of Hercules, 59 of Jason; 52, or 34 per cent., were confused about Apollo. On the other hand, it is surprising that 40 men, or 26 per cent. of the 150, could give no information concerning the fall of Troy, although all had studied Latin for three years. Only four men answered all six questions in

mythology. Only three students, or 2 per cent. of the whole class, answered all the questions.

These figures are, of course, merely indications, although a repetition of the examinations (this year) gave virtually the same results.

It would, however, require several such tests, taken during the next four or five years, in many different institutions, to procure a fair basis for estimating the exact effect of substituting, during the last ten years, a little Latin and English for the old-fashioned classical training. If the Dartmouth statistics, published in your issue of February 16, proving that men with Greek training have furnished 54 per cent of the successful scientific students, as opposed to only 20 per cent from the scientific section... be added to the appalling indications from the Amherst examinations, then it would seem impossible that the Board of Education in New York city should attempt to economize by eliminating the Greek departments of the public schools. The abolishing of Greek generally in the public high schools will mean that only the sons of wealthy men who can attend the best private institutions are to enjoy the culture of true classical studies. It will mean that poor men's sons, who have hitherto furnished far more than 50 per cent. of its successful men to the country, must now be entirely excluded from the disciplined efficiency as well as the culture that can come only from the study of the humanites, especially from the study of Greek.

C. K.

CAESAR AND THE CENTRAL PLATEAU OF FRANCE¹

During a ten days' confinement to my bed in the spring of 1898, I re-read Caesar's commentaries, partly to pass the time and partly to find out whether Caesar's campaigns were more intelligible in the light of Professor Davis' lectures on French geography, which I had recently heard. Judge of my delight when I found that the origin and course of the Gallic wars were closely bound up with a very prominent feature in the physical geography of France: namely, the Central Plateau.

Now, this central plateau is a very complex affair, but underlying its complexity of detail is an extremely simple structure, which may be imagined in the following manner:

Suppose France to be a fairly level country and conceive the ground to be suddenly cracked along lines diverging from the mouth of the Isère, on the Rhone, towards Dijon in the north, and Toulouse in the southwest. You will now suppose that the portion of France between these lines is lifted up, as if hinged to Northern France, along a line through Poitiers and Orléans. Along this hinge line there is no uplift, but to the southeast the surface rises steadily until we come to the crack, beyond which the surface lies undisturbed at the old level. The uplifted block has been slightly tilted, but the highest parts are several thousand feet above the

undisturbed portion. This tilted block is the Central Plateau, and the cliffs exposed along the cracks, or *faults*, are the eastern and southern Cevennes.

The relation of this conception to the reality is such that if a combination of geometric surfaces, such as those suggested above, could be superposed on an exact model of France, the true and the ideal surfaces would be everywhere near each other, and their departures from coincidences could, in general, be completely accounted for from considerations of geological structure and history.

Of the complexities, then, I shall say nothing, since, until we are familiar with the general ideal scheme, they merely obscure it. For the rest, they are precisely what the usual maps and encyclopaedia notices emphasize, and the reader may find them for himself.

We shall find the drainage of Southern France in good accordance with our general conception. Close to the summit of the Cevennes cliff, in the southeast, rise the streams that flow on long westward and northward slopes to reach the sea through the Garonne and the Loire, while the waters of the Saône and Rhone flow close under the eastern escarpment and away southward to the Mediterranean.

In B. C. 58 the Roman Province in Gaul lay to the south of the Central Plateau, between the great fan of wash from the Pyrennes on the west and the Maritime Alps on the east. In the open valley, to the east of the escarpment the boundary of the Province lay along the Rhone from near Lyons to Geneva.

In free Gaul the powerful tribes seem to have been the possessors of the rougher country. The Sequani held the Jura mountains, with portions of the Saône valley—the modern departments Jura, Doubs, Haute Saône, with parts of Ain and Saône et Loire. The Aedui held the northeast corner of the central plateau and some lands on the Saône—Saône et Loire, Nièvre and part of Côte d'Or. The Arverni held the western and central portion of the central plateau in the departments Cantal, Puy de Dôme. Allier and part of Haute Loire. These were the three most powerful tribes.

We must remember that this was a period of tribal migrations and the possessors of the high country were in the best position to defend themselves at home and even to hold some of the adjoining lowlands. Thus the Aedui and Sequani were able to control the whole of the Saône valley from the highlands on either side.

In 58 B. C. the Swiss Gauls became discontented with the narrowness of their territory, and sought to migrate from the regions north and east of the Lake of Geneva to the sea coast between the Loire and the Garonne. The natural road is deflected southward by the Cevennes uplift and passes through the lowland to the south of the central plateau, go-

¹ This paper is reprinted by permission from *The Journal of School Geography*, 3:84-89 (March, 1899).

ing through territory already occupied by the Romans and thence over the low watershed at the sources of the Garonne.

To prevent these 400,000 barbarians from passing through his territory Caesar entered on his Gallic campaigns. He kept them north of the Rhone, attacked them fiercely as they were crossing the Saône to ascend the escarpment they could not avoid.

Thence he pursued them up the west bank of the Saône as high as Mâcon, where they struck into the highlands by a pass to the northwest towards Cluny and Autun, that for centuries was the usual line of westward travel from Mâcon and is now followed by the railway. The pass had this advantage for the Gauls, that it saved them from flank movements. All that Caesar could do was to follow closely in the rear. Near Autun a battle was fought and the Swiss completely routed. In the pursuit of the fugitives the Roman troops reached the upper tributaries of the Seine.

So far, Caesar's campaign conferred a positive benefit on the Gallic tribes, whose territory the Swiss had threatened with invasion. He was now invited to add to this service the expulsion of the Germans under Ariovistus, who had crossed from the open valley of the Alsatian Rhine to the Saône valley, where they endangered the very existence of the Sequani and Aedui. Caesar drove the Germans out, but left his troops to spend the winter at Besançon, while he returned to northern Italy to hold court and attend to matters of administration.

But the presence of the Roman army through the winter alarmed the Gauls to the extent that there was extensive arming and preparing for war among them, and Caesar in turn took offense at these preparations. From these resentments followed the summer conspirings of the next six years.

These summer campaigns led the Romans pretty well all over the portions of France east, north and west of the central plateau, across the Rhine and the English Channel. But the Gauls, though everywhere defeated, did not fail to learn something of Caesar's method of fighting and to note that much of the Roman success in arms depended on the presence of Caesar himself. Thus in 54 B. C., when the scanty harvest following a drought had induced Caesar to scatter his legions in separated winter quarters, Sabinus and his troops were destroyed in their isolated quarters, probably at Tongres, and the brother of Cicero, the orator, only escaped a similar fate by his prudence and the timely approach of Caesar. Again Caesar was victorious, but the impression had gained that all must unite and attack the Romans when Caesar could not lead them, if Gaul was to recover her liberty.

Many futile attempts were made in this direction,

culminating in the great uprising of the year 52. Then for the first time, the Arverni of the Central Plateau joined their fellow Gauls, and for the first time so grave a doubt was thrown on the fealty of the Aeduians, Caesar's long-time allies, that he dared not expose his life by a journey through their territory. The Arverni succeeded not only in calling out the tribes of the Garonne valley, but in producing great restlessness in the Roman Province itself.

Caesar cannot join his troops by the usual route up the Rhone-Saône lowland, still less by the western passage through the Garonne country. He does not care to run the risk of calling his legions to fight their way south without his leadership. His mind is made up quickly. While it is still winter, he scales the southern Cevennes escarpment with a small body of troops, passing through six feet of snow into the country of the Arverni at Le Puy and Brioude, and harries the country with his cavalry. When Vercingetorix, leader of the Arverni, is called southward to the upper plateau to defend his home country, Caesar, leaving his cavalry to continue the appearance of his presence and activity on the upland, swiftly hastens to Vienne on the Rhone, gathers another band of horsemen, and crosses the Aeduan country by long stages while they still think him engaged in raiding the plateau in the south. Effecting a junction with his legions, he opens another season of victories, and the Gallic tribes are subdued never again to rise against the great commander. The plateau country is reduced despite the successful resistance of its stronghold, Gergovia, and all Gaul is Caesar's.

The strong escarpment of the eastern Cevennes deflected the Swiss Gauls in 58 toward Roman territory and brought Caesar into the field. It guided Caesar's usual journeys along the Rhone valley in the years that followed, and in 52 offered a fancied barrier to invasion that Caesar broke with his pretense of raiding the southern plateau, to cover his hasty journey over the accustomed route.

A central lowland in 58 would have allowed free westward passage to the migrating Swiss; they would have avoided Roman territory, and Caesar would have lacked occasion to invade free Gaul, which might never have come under Roman sway.

A central lowland in 52, lacking the rampart of the southern Cevennes, must have been guarded by the Gallic tribes; Caesar might have failed to effect a junction with his troops; Gaul might have been lost, and Caesar ruined in the esteem of the Roman people.

So the heights that had guarded the Arverni from invading Germans, finally brought Gaul under the yoke of Rome, and served Caesar as a stepping-stone to the highest pinnacle of power.

BROCKTON, MASS.

MARK S. W. JEFFERSON.

REVIEWS

Lateinische Laut- und Formenlehre. Von Friedrich Stolz. Müller's Handbuch, zweiter Band, zweite Abteilung. Vierte Auflage. München: Beck (1910).

In this new edition of the Stolz-Schmalz grammar, Stolz's account of the sounds and forms has increased from the 193 pages of the edition of 1900 to a total of 302 pages. Almost every paragraph in the book shows modifications and additions, and many have been entirely rewritten (e.g. the sections on ablaut, pp. 55-60, and on vowel weakening in compounds, pp. 68-71). Several new topics have been introduced, such as linguistic method (pp. 12 f.), the sounds of the Indo-European parent speech (pp. 22 ff.), and syllable division (p. 39).

The author has succeeded, in spite of the additional material, in making his treatment much clearer than before. This has been accomplished largely by breaking up long paragraphs which contained a number of coordinate details. The new arrangement enables the reader to see at a glance where the logical divisions of the subject matter fall, and at the same time makes it far easier to pick out any one item upon which information is wanted. The phrasing, too, of many passages has been put into a more lucid form; for example, the puzzling statement (p. 119 of the third edition), that all nouns except *o-* and *a-* stems form the nom. pl. masc. and fem. with the suffix *-es* = I-E. *-ēs*, has been so modified (pp. 191 f. of the fourth edition) as to bring into proper relief the contrast existing between I-E. *-es* and the various Latin innovations.

The plan of the book remains unchanged except for the omission of a few sections and the addition of a few new ones. The author retains even his arbitrary distribution of the vowel changes into a number of categories that have no recognizable relation to the vowel system of either Indo-European or Latin. Why, for instance, should *sinciput* from **sēmi-caput* or *imber* from **mbhri* be treated under the caption, "I-E. *e* = Lat. *i*?" And why should that topic be included in a section on (Latin) *e*?

Aside from points of style, there are very few changes in the entire book that can be traced to the author's own study of his subject. The improvements nearly all come from Brugmann's *Kurze Vergleichende Grammatik*, the second edition of Vol. 2, Part 1 of the *Grundriss*, Sommer's *Handbuch der Lateinischen Laut- und Formenlehre*, and Walde's *Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*. Stolz could not have chosen better guides, and he displays abundant good sense in refusing to follow them when their attempts to blaze new paths prove unsuccessful. The result is a book upon which students in related fields may generally rely with some confidence, although specialists in grammar will rarely turn to it except for one purpose.

As in the former editions, the references to the literature are very full. There are, as was inevitable, occasional omissions. Bennett's *Latin Language* is nowhere mentioned, although the Appendix finds a place in the list of bibliographical abbreviations. Solmsen's theory (*Beiträge zur Griechischen Wortforschung* 179) that *mor* was originally a nom. sing. should have been mentioned on page 155 or page 175. The reviewer's monograph on Contraction in the Case Forms of the Latin *io-* and *iā-* Stems and of *deus*, *is*, and *idem* might have been consulted with profit. For example, the demonstration there offered (pp. 5 f.) that *-iē* from *-iei* did not contract in the time of Plautus and Terence might have prevented the grotesque statement on page 194 that in the *io-* stems the earlier language preferred the contracted forms of the nom. pl., such as *filii*, or the one on page 216 that *mi* is a contraction of *mihi* (for Plautus pronounced *mihē*).

Even the literature to which the author refers has not been fully assimilated, excepting always the works of Brugmann, Sommer, and Walde. An illuminating example of his method of dealing with other scholars occurs on page 56. The Anmerkung which was inserted in the third edition, to the effect that "the view expressed in the two previous editions with respect to Plautine scansion like *deus* has been completely disproved by Skutsch (*Satura Viadrina* 122 f.)", is reprinted word for word (even to the phrase "in the two previous editions"!), with the addition of "Cf . . . most recently on synizesis in Latin in general Radford, *Class. Phil.* 3.153 ff.". Now Radford's paper is not on "synizesis in Latin in general", but contains merely certain addenda to his longer and more important article on Plautine Synizesis, *TAPA*. 36.158-210. The two papers together constitute an elaborate defense of the traditional theory of synizesis in the early Latin dramatists, in opposition to C. F. W. Müller, Skutsch, and Havet, who consistently scan *mēō* and *ēō* as well as *bōnō* and *āmō*, according to the iambic law, in all cases where the verse requires those words to contain only two morae. The subject is of first rate importance, and one upon which Classical scholars have a right to expect light from a linguistic specialist. Stolz is surely correct in following Skutsch (see the delightful ridicule which Exon heaps upon the orthodox view in *Hermathena* 36.121-143); but it was his duty to digest all the literature on the topic (Skutsch's article in *Épica* pp. 108 ff., and Radford's longer paper are not even mentioned) and to give us a mature opinion upon the question—even though Brugmann, Sommer and Walde have not yet spoken.

In the new edition, as in its predecessors, Stolz's work is convenient and fairly reliable for all points that have passed the controversial stage, but it cannot be even remotely compared with Brugmann's companion volume on Greek grammar.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

E. H. STURTEVANT.

Herodotus, Books VII and VIII. Edited with Introduction and notes by Charles Foster Smith and Arthur Gordon Laird. New York: American Book Company (1908). Pp. 442.

This edition of Herodotus VII and VIII is a thoroughly good work and makes it possible to give our college students something of the charm of Herodotus and at the same time enable them to study at first hand that period of Greek history that was so pregnant with consequences. Of an author whose comparative difficulty is so slight it is possible for the student to read a considerable portion, and we must thank Professors Smith and Laird for enabling our students to do this reading where the history itself is most vital.

The text and the Historical Introduction are both drawn largely, as the editors themselves say, from the standard German editions, and they are adequate. Bringing the results of careful German scholarship to our ordinary student in such a form as to make it practical and effective is a thing to be commended.

Under Division B of the Introduction the short chapter entitled Summary of the Dialect Forms (pages 20-22) is admirable. It furnishes the student a ready means to solve some of the greatest difficulties he meets in his first acquaintance with Herodotus. A greater use of such means would help our students to follow somewhat the advice of Goethe: "Lesen, viel lesen, sehr viel lesen". And it is right along this line that I would criticize the second part of this chapter, that on Syntactical Usage (pages 22-78). Books of this kind, I conceive, are made primarily for the student, not for the teacher. Very little should be put into them that the student may not be encouraged to use. Many students are discouraged from using notes and introduction by meeting something for which they are utterly unable to see the use; whether the thing referred to be too simple or too advanced the result is the same. For example on page 51 the statement is made in regard to conditions that "In general the usage is as in Attic". Then follows a long list of references to Herodotus. It is the rarest student that will ever make any use of these. In fact it is better to emphasize the use as it is met in the reading of the living language.

My greatest objection to the book is the placing of the notes at the bottom of the page; but this is the fault of the series and not of this particular book. Almost invariably, when using a book with the notes so arranged, when a question is asked, I note that the eyes of the student drop to the bottom of the page; this shows that what is there has not been mastered, and that the notes are being used as a crutch and not as a help. This is especially bad when translations of short passages are given. Examinations prove that these are the passages that the student has failed to master.

There are some places where I would differ in

interpretation or construction from that suggested in the notes, but that is to be expected in any edition and may but indicate the individuality of the teacher. The work on the whole is what it was intended to be, a valuable school book.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

HERBERT M. BURCHARD.

A Caesar Composition Book. By H. F. Scott and Charles H. Van Tuyl. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. (1910). Bound in Tough Manila. Price \$0.30.

The main part of this book consists of twenty-nine lessons based on the first twenty-nine chapters of Book I of the Gallic War, and thirty-three lessons based on Book II. There follow in an appendix a half dozen college examination papers, based on Caesar, fifty pages of grammatical matter, mostly inflections, reprinted from the *Bellum Helveticum* of the same publishers, and an English-Latin vocabulary.

At the beginning of each lesson, except a very few, two principles of syntax are stated, and illustrated by phrases or sentences taken from the chapter of Caesar on which the lesson is based. Only common constructions are treated, but in introducing them no attempt is made to follow a systematic order. For instance, Lesson I treats of the Predicate Nominative and the Ablative of Specification; Lesson II, of the Ablative of Accompaniment and the Dative with Special Verbs; Lesson III, of the Dative of Indirect Object and the Accusative of Duration of Time; and so on. This is not a defect peculiar to this book, but one common to most books following the *pari passu* method. By a good many, indeed, it is not considered a defect at all, and from some points of view it is, perhaps, a matter of little moment. The important point is that rules of syntax shall be stated simply and clearly, and that is usually the case in this book.

There are references to the grammars (Allan and Greenough, Bennett, Harkness, Hale and Buck, and the Grammatical Appendix to Walker's *Caesar*) for those who wish them, though the book contains all the grammatical material which the student will need in writing the exercises. Half of each exercise consists of short, simple sentences, the other half of sentences longer and somewhat more complex. The sentences are superior to those in some text-books, in that they do not follow the text of Caesar so closely as to leave to the student merely the task of selecting the proper phrases and piecing them together.

In the opinion of the reviewer the book is a good one, and one which will prove useful in the schools. The student who thoroughly masters it has all the Latin composition he needs in a four-year Latin course. If Latin is to be saved to the secondary schools, and not to go the way which Greek has gone, it must be by enriching our courses with the

things that are worth while, and rigorously cutting off the non-essentials. Prose composition must be reduced to the absolute minimum requisite for gaining the power to read, and the time saved must be utilized for wider reading, and deeper study of Roman history, life, and thought. Brief books like this can do a real service, if only it be not insisted that in place of one large composition-book discarded, two, three, or four smaller books be substituted.

ARCHIBALD LIVINGSTON HODGES.

WADSWORTH HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY.

Crete, the Forerunner of Greece. By C. H. and H. B. Hawes. With a Preface by A. J. Evans. New York: Harper and Brothers (1910). 75 cents, net. Older by a year than Mr. Baikie's *The Sea-Kings of Crete*, reviewed in 4.158-159, is the valuable sketch given by Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, condensed into 150 small octavo pages of a pocket-volume which is one of the series of Harper's Library of Living Thought. The short preface is from the hand of the most famous of Cretan archaeologists, Dr. A. J. Evans, the excavator of the palace at Knossos. The authors, availing themselves of their own intimate knowledge of the Crete of today, have written not only for the general reader but also for the traveller in Crete. Although their language at times smacks of the guide-book, the literary flavor is never lost. Collaboration has not prevented a fresh, vigorous English style. Mrs. Hawes has not only travelled extensively through the island but has carried out important excavations herself. The results of her work at Gournia, where she uncovered "the most perfect Minoan town yet discovered", a veritable prehistoric Pompeii, have been scientifically published in a magnificent volume entitled *Gournia, Vasiliki, and other Prehistoric Sites on the Isthmus of Hierapetra, Crete*. Much in the present account is an abbreviation of this larger work. Mr. Hawes is responsible for the anthropological side of the story. "By his anthropometric researches into both the ancient and modern inhabitants of Crete", to quote from Dr. Evans's Preface, he "has made far and away the most important contributions to our knowledge of their ethnic divisions and physical characteristics that have yet appeared".

A Chronological Table precedes the Introduction, which is devoted to the life and work of Schliemann, the myths connected with Crete, and a list of Cretan excavations and excavators. The "Minoan Periods" are next explained and their dates discussed. Before the various sites are described, the authors reconstruct for our imagination the appearance of the oldest inhabitants, their physical characteristics and their dress, with the homes in which they lived and the industries by which they lived. Then the present condition of their homes is described site by site. The concluding chapters deal with Minoan

Art, Letters, and Religion and the connections between Crete and the mainland of Greece.

In so introductory and popular a book mere plans of palaces are not sufficient. Illustrations of the monuments are essential. Minoan finds have been so unique and startling that the mind can form only a dim picture of the Minoan age without visual assistance. If, however, the reader's interest be kindled, he may search out some of the more scientific works named in the Bibliography or even start for Crete with this volume in his pocket. In this capacity the book may perform its greatest service to Cretan archaeology.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

KENDALL K. SMITH.

ABIDING CHARACTERISTICS OF LIONS

I. THE LION RAMPANT

In ancient art it is noticeable how frequently the lion is represented as making his attack standing erect on his hind legs. Besides the Mycenaean sword blade and entaglio discovered by Schliemann (cf. *Illustr.* 227 and 177 in Schuchhart-Sellers), see the Assyrian relief preserved in the British Museum, which represents Assur-Bani-Pal stabbing a lion (cf. *History of Sculpture* by Marquand and Frothingham, p. 46), the central group on the silver patera from Curium, Cyprus, in the Cesnola collection, New York (cf. Perrot and Chipiez, *History of Art in Phoenicia and Cyprus*, 2. fig. 276, and Springer-Michaelis, *History of Art*, fig. 142), and especially the Babylonian cylinder in Springer-Michaelis (fig. 112). This attitude is clearly described by Theodore Roosevelt in *African Game Trails* (p. 66): "as he [Slatter] rose to his feet he saw the lion overtake the fleeing man, rise on his hind legs like a rearing horse—not springing—and strike down the fugitive". It is the attitude of the lion rampant in heraldic art. The *New International Encyclopaedia* (9.322) says: "The earliest attitude of the heraldic lion is *rampant*, erect on his hind legs, and looking before him, the head being shown in profile, as he appears in the arms of Scotland and originally did in those of England". Pliny, in his account of the lion (*H. N.* 8. ch. 16), does not speak of this attitude as *The Century Dictionary* might lead one to suppose, which cites (s. v. *Rampant*) this passage from Holland's translation: "When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or rampant, which he never useth to do when he is chased in sight, but is only passant". This passage was clearly written under presupposition of heraldic lore, for Pliny merely wrote: *Dum sequitur, insilit saltu, quo in fuga non utitur.*

II. THE WOUNDED LIONESS FROM KOUYUNYIK

Among the wonderful Assyrian relief sculptures in the British Museum there is one of a wounded lioness, in the so-called Lion Room of Assur-Bani-Pal, which has been particularly admired for its realistic truth. Perrot and Chipiez (*History of Art*

in Chaldaea and Assyria 2.156; cf. Tarbell, *History of Greek Art*, 44) describe this as follows:

One of three arrows that have reached her has transfixed the spinal column at the loins. All the hinder part of the body is paralysed. The hind feet drag helplessly on the ground, while the poor animal still manages for a moment to support herself on her forepaws. She still faces the enemy, her half opened jaws are at once agonized and menacing, and, as we gaze upon her, we can almost fancy that we hear her last groan issue from her dying lips.

A remarkable duplicate of this phenomenon and better description is furnished by Theodore Roosevelt in *African Game Trails* (p. 73):

Thirty yards off, there appeared . . . the tawny, galloping form of a big maneless lion . . . my third bullet went through the spine and forward into his chest. Down he came, sixty yards off, his hind quarters dragging, his head up, his ears back, his jaws open and lips drawn up in a prodigious snarl, as he endeavored to turn to face us. His back was broken. . . .

This might indeed, with slight modifications, serve as an official description of the lioness slain by the Assyrian monarch in the seventh century B. C.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

HERMAN LOUIS EBELING.

CORRESPONDENCE¹

I write to express my delight in the interesting and timely article *The Classics and the Country Boy or Girl*, in the *CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 4.122-127. I should almost think Miss Goodale had me in mind when she wrote the paper, although I did not come from Maine. It certainly applies to all those boys and girls who come from the north country, with whom she seems to be so familiar. For twenty-five years, as a publisher of a large amount of Latin and a little Greek, and working a little in the general field of science, I have watched the trend and seen the ebb and flow. Twenty years ago, Charles Francis Adams began his attack on Greek as being a fetish, and, since that time, Greek—and, in a lesser degree, Latin—has been what Miss Goodale so well calls "an intellectual punching-bag", which so many orators who address a body of teachers, or business men, like to hit, feeling that they are sure to hear a responsive echo. In looking back over my own school life there are two things that stand out very prominently and are never to be forgotten. The first was my sudden realization of the fact that one could not get much hold upon technical English grammar until he had studied Latin; the other was the sudden dawning upon me, one day, of what poetry meant when I first read the *Archias* and the *Iliad*. Give me the first one hundred pages of the arithmetic and I would not exchange my limited knowledge of Latin and Greek for almost the field of science as it has opened up to me. In all seriousness, I would not

¹ The name of the writer is, with his consent, not given. Another publisher had written more briefly, but none the less warmly, in commendation of Miss Goodale's paper.

C. K.

give up the *Archias* for the dry bones of Natural Philosophy, as it was then called, that was set before me.

I can assure you, a reaction has come, and the best educators are seeing that the Classics and science may go hand in hand. A prominent instructor in physics or chemistry, in one of our colleges was quoted to me, the other day, as having said that he could tell in a very few recitations the students in his classes who had had Latin, and that, as a rule, they were doing the best work.

I believe that a far greater number of the teachers of the country, as well as educated business men, are in accord with Miss Goodale than one at first imagines. It is a favorite subject with me, and, as I talk it over with other business men, from time to time—especially those who are in the same line of work as I am—I find that a large majority agree with my position. I fear that too often the friends of the Classics have had the feeling that the battle was going against them, and they were, consequently, timid. The Classics are hit by everybody who has other schemes, and, too often, their real place in the curriculum is not recognized. If the friends of the Classics will keep up the fight for a few years longer, I believe we shall see a radical and welcome change.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

The annual meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States will be held at Princeton University on Friday and Saturday, April 21-22. There will be a session on Friday afternoon, beginning about 2.30. At 6.30 on Friday there will be a dinner at the Princeton Inn, at \$1.00 per plate. At this dinner speeches will be made by President Patton, Dean Andrew F. West, Professor J. C. Rolfe of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor E. D. Perry of Columbia University. In the evening there will be an address by Professor John H. Westcott of Princeton University, on *The Roman Wall in Britain*. On Saturday at 1.30 a luncheon will be given by Princeton University to the members of the Association and visitors.

Papers will be presented by Professor Charles E. Bennett of Cornell University, Professor G. L. Hendrickson of Yale University, Professor G. M. Whicher of Normal College, New York City, Professor D. M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University, Miss Anna Pearl Macvay of the Wadleigh High School, New York City, and others.

Circulars giving complete programme of the meeting, and various items of interest relating to the dinner, the luncheon, rooms, etc., will be issued to all members about April 1.

The Secretary will be glad to receive from the members names of persons to whom programmes may be sent.

THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY is published by The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, weekly, on Saturdays, from October to May inclusive, except in weeks in which there is a legal or school holiday, at Teachers College, 535 West 120th Street, New York City.

All persons within the territory of the Association who are interested in the literature, the life and the art of ancient Greece and ancient Rome, whether actually engaged in teaching the Classics or not, are eligible to membership in the Association. Application for membership may be made to the Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Knapp, Barnard College, New York. The annual dues (which cover also the subscription to **THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY**), are two dollars. Within the territory covered by the Association (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia) subscription is possible to individuals only through membership. To institutions in this territory the subscription price is one dollar per year.

Outside the territory of the Association the subscription price of **THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY** is one dollar per year.

Editor-in-Chief

GONZALEZ LODGE, Teachers College, Columbia University

Managing Editor

CHARLES KNAPP, Barnard College, Columbia University

Associate Editors

ERNEST RIESS, Boys' High School, Brooklyn

HARRY L. WILSON, Johns Hopkins University

Business Manager

CHARLES KNAPP, Barnard College, New York City

Communications, articles, reviews, queries, etc., should be sent to the editor-in-chief. Inquiries concerning subscriptions and advertising, back numbers or extra numbers, notices of change of address, etc., should be sent to the business manager.

Printed by Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

Just Published

LATIN SIGHT READING—Second Year

Cloth, 12 mo., 196 pages. Price, 30 cents

Combining the text editions of twenty-five Lives of Nepos, and Episodes from Caesar's Gallic War, suited for sight reading in the second year.

Complete list of sight reading material sent on request

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

100 Washington Square :: NEW YORK CITY

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE IN LATIN COMPOSITION

By CHARLES MCCOY BAKER, Horace Mann School, Teachers' College, and ALEXANDER JAMES INGLIS, Horace Mann School, Teachers' College, 12 mo. Cloth. xiii+463 pages. \$1.00 net.

This book consists of three parts arranged for practice in writing Latin during the last three years of school, and, in addition, a summary of the Elements of Syntax for reference.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

64-66 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO DALLAS SAN FRANCISCO

**REVISED EDITION
BARSS' WRITING LATIN**

Based on Lodge's "Vocabulary of High School Latin."

"A pronounced advance beyond the first edition, and will prove useful in many schools."—D. C. S. Lowell, Headmaster Roxbury Latin School. Cloth 144 Pages. 50 cents.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers

231-241 West 39th St., New York

CAESAR COMPOSITION

By

H. F. SCOTT and C. H. VAN TUYL, University of Chicago High School

PAPER, 120 pp. \$.30

An unpretentious yet effective prose book for second year. Based on the first sixty-two chapters of Caesar, with the principle of syntax stated in the lesson.

The authors have kept ever in mind that the Caesar pupil is only a beginner. They have not attempted to cover the entire field of high school prose.

There is an appendix of forms and an English-Latin vocabulary.

SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY

378 Wabash Ave., Chicago

37 East 20th St., New York

SIGHT READING FOR THE THIRD YEAR

Allen and Greenough's Sallust's Catiline (Revised Edition)

90 cents

Allen and Greenough's Cicero de Senectute (Revised Edition)

60 cents

Text Edition of Cicero's Select Orations and Letters

40 cents

SIGHT READING FOR THE FOURTH YEAR

Peck's Ovid

50 cents

Text Edition of Vergil's Bucolics, Aeneid, and Georgics

75 cents

GINN AND COMPANY

70 Fifth Avenue

New York

A New Subscriber, applying also for Volumes I

-III, writes:

"I am conducting a Class in Methods in Secondary Latin and for such work **THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY** seems to me invaluable."

Some sets of Volumes I-III are still obtainable, at the old price, \$1.00 per volume. Address,

CHARLES KNAPP, Barnard College, New York City

Derivation of Words in Latin

A handy and useful pamphlet for High School classes, 15 cents (stamps not accepted). Address the author.

A. C. Richardson, 49 Fargo Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.